

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1853.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE PACIFIC ROAD.

We brought to the notice of our readers in our number of Saturday last an editorial article of the Washington Union defending the constitutional power of the Government to construct a Railroad to the Pacific ocean. It was a remarkable article, to be found in the columns of that journal, and, regarding it as evidently speaking for the Executive, we read it with as much pleasure as surprise. The arguments were not new to us; we had heard them in former times repeated from year to year by the great champion of Internal Improvements, the illustrious CLAY, with all the power of his peerless eloquence, and especially in his great speech in the House of Representatives in 1817-18, and we could not suppress the gratification we felt at seeing them substantially reproduced as Democratic arguments in support of a great national measure. As we shall have occasion perhaps to recur to the article of the Union, we place it in our columns for the benefit of our readers and for the convenience of future reference.

FROM THE WASHINGTON "UNION" OF JULY 29.

The public mind has been directed for several years with increasing interest towards the gigantic proposition to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by means of a continuous railroad. This tendency has received a fresh impulse from the favor with which the enterprise was advertised to by two members of the Cabinet on the late visit of the President to New York. These declarations of Executive favor have called out comments from the press in the different quarters of the country, from which we are able to form some idea of the condition of the public mind on the question. Our observations have brought us to the conclusion that, whilst there is a respectable minority opposed to the enterprise as a Government measure, there is a decided majority ready to sanction the general proposition of a Pacific railroad, but that this majority is so well divided as to details that it can scarcely be said with any degree of certainty that there is a majority for any specific route of a Pacific railroad.

Whilst we have been the advocates of the proposed enterprise ever since Whitney brought the subject before the country, we are constrained to admit that the obstacles in the way of its early consummation are so numerous and so serious in their character that we indulge no very sanguine hopes of seeing it carried into successful execution for many years to come. If the proposition could be received and acted upon free from the embarrassments of collateral political and geographical considerations, its intrinsic importance would command for it such a concentration of public sentiment as would ensure its prompt adoption and its early accomplishment. But in our judgment it would be impossible to conceive a great national project which would not be surrounded with fewer embarrassing incidental issues than this of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific States by railroads. Without regarding its attainment as impracticable, we think that a glance at some of the obstacles in the way may be profitably considered by those of its friends whose convictions of its vast importance have made them sanguine of its success within a reasonably short time.

It is a safe and sound rule that whenever Congress is looked for to aid in any enterprise the first consideration should have regard to its conformity with constitutional power. There are politicians, and they are not a few in number or deficient in ability, who meet the proposition at the threshold with a denial of its constitutionality. Those who have arrived at this conclusion are actuated by fixed convictions, based upon settled principles of constitutional construction, to which they adhere with rigid tenacity, and from which they can never be reasonably expected to depart. We set them down as fixed opponents, upon whom no process of reasoning may hereafter be adopted to make an impression. We think they err in making a wrong application of sound principles. Without professing ourselves to be either peculiarly strict or latitudinarian constructionists, and with a frank admission that we do not profess to comprehend, with the exactness of scientific definition, the meaning of these antagonistic terms, we have been content to form our opinion on the question upon what we consider the national common-sense mode of construing the Constitution—the mode by which we suppose the intention of the Constitution to be most certainly reached. Upon this rule of construction we are satisfied that Congress has exactly the same power to appropriate the public revenue towards the construction of a railroad to the Pacific that it has to build fortifications to protect our Pacific territory from invasion or aggression. We arrive at this conclusion upon the conviction that our possessions on the Pacific will be unsafe, and liable to be wrested from us, either by foreign invasion or by domestic revolution, without the means of transporting speedily to the Pacific the necessary military material, both of men and munitions, to protect our territory and preserve the Union in its full strength. In other words, we regard the Pacific railroad as necessary for our defence as a Government, and that the power of the Government to provide for its defence in this mode is as clear and certain as it is to provide for the erection of fortifications to protect the city of San Francisco.

The constitutionality of the proposition, in our opinion, is not to be worked out upon any refined, hair-splitting distinctions as to express and implied powers, but it stands fully vindicated upon the plain power of self-defence, in obedience to the obligation to protect the several States, applied to the equally plain facts that a railroad connexion with the Pacific is necessary for our common defence, and that such connexion cannot be secured without aid from the Government. The Constitution authorizes Congress to raise revenue for the common defence; it guarantees to every State protection against invasion or insurrection. Armies, navies, and fortifications are the more obvious means by which these obligations of the Federal Government are to be satisfied; but it does not follow that they are the only legitimate and constitutional means. California is entitled to the protection of the Federal arm to secure her against danger from without and within. How is this protection to be provided? Can it be done effectually by stationing large armies and erecting fortifications on the Pacific coast? That may be possible; and so it might be possible to increase our navy to such an extent as to protect her from aggressions from abroad; but looking at the actual condition of the State, its location on the seaboard, the inadequacy of its population to repel a foreign invasion, its immense distance from the militia of the other States, and the character of the intervening country, we cannot suppose that any one would deny that a railroad would furnish a more certain and reliable means of protection and defence than the standing army, navy, and fortifications, all combined. Indeed, we do not see how we can give to all the circumstances their full consideration without being forced to the conclusion that a railroad to the Pacific furnishes the only perfect fortification to California. Let us not forget, whilst our Federal Government is bound to protect the just rights of every citizen in any quarter of the globe, and to this end may lawfully command the entire military and naval power of the Government, so also does the obligation to protect the States attach to every square foot of territory of every State; and under this broad national obligation California can rightfully demand effectual protection. Congress may answer this demand by standing armies, or stationed naval force, or by fortifications, or by all combined, if they are necessary; and upon exactly the same principle a railroad may be resorted to, either singly or in combination with one or all of the other modes of defence, if necessary for the end to be accomplished. The power, then, to give the proper aid exists in Congress, if a railroad to the Pacific is necessary for the common defence and for the protection of California; and it is necessary, unless it can be shown that some other means of defence and protection may be equally effectual. We have stated the circumstances which convince us that the army, navy, and fortifications are less effectual, and we can conceive of no other means, unless we are prepared to rely on securing the benefits of a railroad through Mexican territory, in connexion with water transportation, as a means of common defence and protection to our Pacific possessions; but this suggestion could hardly deserve a moment's consideration as a permanent reliance for defence and protection. Our mind, therefore, reposes confidently on the conviction that there is no constitutional obstacle in the way of an appropriation by Congress; and, in reaching this conclusion, we feel perfectly satisfied that we are standing firmly upon the principles of constitutional construction laid down by the "straightest sect" of Democracy.

It is not to be overlooked that upon any route proposed for the railroad the great difficulty in the way of its completion is to be found in the passage of its main trunk through territory not yet erected into States. So far as its passage through States is concerned, it is scarcely necessary to say that no question of constitutional power would be allowed to embarrass the enterprise, as those States would at once, and gladly, remove all difficulty growing out of their claim to exclusive jurisdiction. In that view the question of constitutional power becomes still less embarrassing, upon the doctrine which has been maintained by the most eminent of the State rights statesmen as to the full power of the Federal Government to construct roads in our Territories. It is, as we understand, upon considerations of this character that the constitutionality of the Pacific railroad, as a measure of defence and protection, is maintained by both the distinguished members of the Cabinet above referred to, and especially by the Secretary of War.

In considering this proposition we cannot well over-estimate the weight of those circumstances in the actual condition of our possessions on the Pacific which strongly invite foreign aggression. It cannot be supposed that our population on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains is insensible to this danger, and that they are not fully alive to the claims which they have under the Constitution to ample protection. We should betray an inexcusable ignorance of human nature not to know that the neglect of the Government to provide the means of protection which their situation requires may result in a feeling of dissatisfaction and alienation which might seriously endanger the continued harmony and integrity of the Confederacy. These considerations are of moment in determining the facts on which the constitutional exercise of the powers of the Government must depend. We are satisfied that they are well calculated to fix the conclusiveness of the position on which we rest the constitutionality of the proposition for Government aid to the Pacific railroad.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The following article presents, we apprehend, a fair view, though a summary one, of the different questions relative to the eastern coast fisheries, which furnish so fruitful a theme for newspaper agitation:

THE FISHERY QUESTION—RECIPROCITY.—The British Minister, Mr. CROMBIE, returned some days ago to Washington, from his visit to Halifax, where he had an interview with Admiral Seymour in reference to the manner of the execution of his orders, and for the purpose, as is understood, of preventing any harsh measures on his part, so long as there might be a prospect of a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the matter by a convention between the British and American Governments. Meanwhile Commodore Shubrick has repaired to his command on the fishing grounds, under instructions from our Government. The American Government has taken means to give assurances to our fishermen that they shall be protected in their just rights, and that an adequate naval force shall be provided for their defence; but they are cautioned against any acts of encroachment or aggression, and also warned against taking upon themselves their own defence, or undertaking in any event to carry on a private war.

All these circumstances look certainly to a speedy adjustment of the dispute; and, if it has not been already substantially settled, it is because some unexpected difficulty has arisen on one side or the other. Our Executive Government will of course assent to no arrangement which will not, in their judgment, meet the approbation of the public and be sanctioned by Congress. But any reasonable and honorable terms ought to be satisfactory to both parties.

Any treaty on the subject must be based on the principle of equivalents. We have nothing of right to claim in the premises, except that the terms of the convention of 1818 shall be strictly complied with, according to our understanding of them, and that our people should follow the fish in the bays and indentations on the coast, provided they do not fish within three miles of the shore. The maps accompanying the second very able commercial report of Mr. J. D. Andrews to the Treasury show that the lines drawn from headland to headland utterly exclude our fishermen from any participation in the fisheries in these coasts. But as long as the British Government permits us to fish within the bays, as they have done, with only occasional interruptions, since the date of the existing convention, we have no just ground of complaint. However badly the terms may work for us, our fishermen desire to be restored to the rights which they exercised before the war of 1812, and in virtue of the provisions of the treaty of 1783. They cannot expect to accomplish this object by their own address or prowess, even should this Government back them with strong and persevering demands for a revision of the convention of 1818. The truth is that our Government must give an equivalent for the grant of the in-shore fisheries, which are now the most important of our fisheries on the coast of the British provinces. That equivalent is reciprocity of trade between the United States and the Canadas in the products of the forest, the sea, and the field—lumber, wheat, and fish. To admit the Canadas wheat into the United States free of duty is the essential feature of the proposed system of reciprocity. This is the chief ground of objection to the system of reciprocity on the part of some of our protectionists. They say that Canada West is fruitful of wheat, and will send large supplies into our market, to the detriment of our own product. So it is now. The Rochester and Oswego millers scour the Canadas in pursuit of wheat, and are glad to bring it in with a duty and at a fair price. Then, again, Canada flour seeks a market through our own channels, and is shipped from our own ports, and goes into the great market of the world, in competition not only with our own product, but with the product of the world.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

CHOATE'S EULOGY OF WEBSTER.—The Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts, delivered at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, on the 27th ultimo, a eulogy on the character of DANIEL WEBSTER. We cannot imagine an intellectual enjoyment so high, and pure, and thrilling as to have heard this eulogy—in which every faculty of the most richly endowed intellect in our country was poured out in commemorating the greatness of a kindred genius and devoted friend. The New York Mirror, whose editor heard the eulogy, says of it: "The eulogy is considered the most brilliant, eloquent, and profound that has yet been uttered to the memory of the great orator and statesman. It examines him through all his varied characters with illustrious compars, prior and contemporary; it contemplates him in the forum, at the bar, in the Senate, in the Cabinet, and most sublime and beautiful of all, in his pastoral home among the fields his hands cultivated, and the flocks and herds on which his mortal eye gazed with such fond delight. It is a great eulogy, rising to the grandeur of its theme, and will endure as a monument of the affection of genius for greatness longer than memorial stone or brass."

The Earl of ELLERBERRY, accompanied by his family and suite, sailed from Boston for Halifax on Saturday, in the British war steamer *Modes*.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE ENGLISH MISSION.

A variety of surmises appeared in the public papers a week or two ago as to the real character of the misunderstanding which it was alleged had occurred between Mr. BUCHANAN and the SECRETARY OF STATE, touching the questions to be committed to the Minister for discussion and negotiation in England, and those to be reserved for negotiation by the Secretary of State at Washington. As the difficulty, presuming such to have been its nature, was of personal rather than public importance, we felt no particular interest in its solution, and did not feel called on to indulge in any speculations about it. But finding in a Democratic paper at Lancaster, the place of Mr. BUCHANAN's residence, an article purporting not only to explain the difficulty, so far as any existed, between the Minister and the Secretary, but going back to an exposition of the considerations which influenced Mr. BUCHANAN, in the first instance, to accept the mission to England, and presuming the Lancaster article to contain Mr. BUCHANAN's authorized version of the circumstances referred to, we think it due to him to transfer it to our columns, and, at the same time, in justice to the Administration, to give the comment with which the official journal, the Union, accompanied the publication of the article in its columns. Both articles will possess interest at least for our Democratic readers.

FROM THE UNION OF JULY 29.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.—We take the following article from the Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal, a paper published at the residence of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN; and in presenting it to our readers will avail ourselves of the occasion to express the conviction that the various speculations which have been based upon the supposition that the Administration had sought the services of Mr. Buchanan as a personal favor, or that that honorable gentleman had hesitated because of a distrust in the cordiality of the President or the Cabinet towards him, are utterly unfounded and equally unjust to both parties. The high ability and distinguished services of Mr. Buchanan would properly indicate him for the post to which he has been appointed, and he could need no other inducement than a sense of the obligation he was under to serve his country in any station where his experience and capacity could be made peculiarly available for his country's good. He could not require personal solicitation in such a case; he could not distrust the motive of the President in calling him to so important a service as that of the mission to England; nor could he assume to judge of subject which should be entrusted to his care; neither could the Executive have resorted to solicitation to secure the services of any man where willingness was essential. The President selected a Minister in whom he could confide and Mr. Buchanan answers to the confidence by accepting the trust with a determination to labor faithfully in whatever he is directed to do.

The rumor of misunderstanding between Mr. BUCHANAN and Secretary MARCY has no other foundation than the idle fabrications of the newspapers about difficulties among the members of the Cabinet.

FROM THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER AND JOURNAL. MR. BUCHANAN AND THE ENGLISH MISSION.—We have observed many idle and contradictory speculations and rumors in the newspapers concerning the connexion of this gentleman with the English mission, which we believe we can correct from facts within our own knowledge.

We know that Mr. Buchanan, in the first instance, agreed to accept the mission, which had been so kindly tendered and strongly urged upon him by the President, with great reluctance. His love of retirement, his disinclination to go abroad, and the work on which he is engaged, were powerful reasons why he should desire to remain at home. When he returned from Washington, in April last, he informed his friends that he had accepted the mission solely because it was impossible for him, with any proper sense of public duty, to resist the appeal which had been made to him to go to London, and, in addition, under the instructions of the President, to settle the different important and dangerous questions depending between this country and England.

Some time afterwards we observed, by the newspapers, that negotiations were proceeding at Washington, and we were glad to perceive with every prospect of a favorable result, on the subject of the fisheries and reciprocal trade with the British North American provinces. We have no doubt that the progress which was made in regard to the fisheries question was due to the acceptance of this question at Washington, and the most possible delay, instead of transferring it to London. Of this Mr. Buchanan is not the man to have ever complained. This change of circumstances, however, relieved Mr. B. from every honorary obligation to accept the mission, because it had become, from necessity, and without blame to any person, a very different affair from that which he had agreed to accept. We have reason to believe that he hesitated for some time upon the subject; but, after his interview with the President at Philadelphia, we are informed that he has finally determined to go to London as Minister Plenipotentiary, and do his best to settle any questions which may remain unadjusted between the two Governments, under the instructions of the President.

We are certain that never was the least foundation for the reports of a misunderstanding on this subject between Mr. Buchanan and the President, or between Mr. Buchanan and Secretary Marcy. He was free to go or free to remain at home; and the whole country will be rejoiced that he has chosen the former course.

The following paragraph, also from the Lancaster Intelligencer, makes known the time when Mr. BUCHANAN will depart from this country for the seat of his mission:

"We inform the public, on the best authority, that it is his purpose, life and health permitting, to sail from New York on Saturday, the 6th of August, that being the time when the next American steamer leaves for Europe, in which he has engaged a passage. He would have sailed on Saturday, the 23d ultimo, but was disappointed in receiving certain despatches and State papers from Washington as soon as he expected."

UNITED STATES MINT.

The following is the coinage of the Mint for the month of July, 1853:

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold.....Double Eagles.....	228	\$1,004.50
Eagles.....	20,800	208,000
Half Eagles.....	43,000	215,000
Quarter Eagles.....	83,000	207,500
Gold Dollars.....	60,275	60,275
	257,503	\$1,696,275
In bars.....		2,762,993
SILVER.....Half Dollars.....	552,000	276,000
Quarter Dollars.....	1,404,000	351,000
Dimes.....	544,000	54,400
Half Dimes.....	560,000	28,000
	3,076,000	\$710,000
COPPER.....Cents.....	153,223	1,532
Gold bullion deposited.—From California.....	\$8,450,000	
From other sources.....	32,000	
	\$8,482,000	
Silver bullion deposited.—Gold in June.....	\$4,545,179	
Gold in July.....	5,401,008	

DANIEL STURGEON, Treasurer.

HON. T. BUTLER KING.—In our telegraphic column yesterday we gave a paragraph stating that the Hon. T. Butler King, late Collector at San Francisco, has been charged with using a hundred thousand dollars of Government funds in purchasing a large estate in California. We learn this morning that the charge is said to have originated in a journal published at San Francisco. It is a pure fabrication. Mr. King organized the custom-house at San Francisco under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, and was compelled to assume many responsibilities in cases not provided for by law. In all the Department; and though as a public officer he was not acceptable to the lawless part of the population of the city, he received the most flattering testimonials of respect and confidence from the most eminent of the commercial community. No man living has a more nice sense than Mr. King of duty and responsibility, and we do not hesitate to pronounce any imputation upon his integrity as a public officer as a base calumny.

(Boston Transcript, July 28.)

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers have files of newspapers from the city of Mexico to the 16th July, and from Vera Cruz to the 22d. We make the following extracts from the Bee and the Pienyune:

There is little news of interest stirring in Mexico. The people have not yet shaken of their idol, and the rough style in which he is governing the country either excites no dissatisfaction, or is accompanied by such significant demonstrations of force as to curb effectually the slightest show of opposition. The papers continue to chronicle new decrees, most of which relate to unimportant subjects.

The rumor of a projected alliance between Spain and Mexico reached the latter country early in July, and produced a small amount of speculation and excitement. The Union, which is the conservative organ, openly expresses its approval of such a league, and publishes commentaries upon the necessity of a defensive alliance between Mexico and Spain. The *Siglo*, which is as liberal as despatch allows it to be, is opposed to the scheme, believing that Spain is not to be trusted on Mexican nationality. The *Trait d'Union* discredits the whole story, and properly considers it an idle and absurd rumor.

The Government gives daily signs of a union between Church and State. The Government portion of the Episcopate building has been opened to the priests for the celebration of a hospital by the sisters of Charity. A commission has been named for drawing up the rules for the return of the Jesuits. Crosses and decorations granted by the Pope to several Mexican citizens are allowed to be worn. Labor and games on the Sabbath, until after sunset, have been declared to be a crime by the Government; but the parish priests can give a license in case of necessity.

The penalty of death has been established against defaulters in the Treasury Department and defrauders of the revenue, stealers of the public money, forgers, or destroyers of documents relating to the revenue.

The Supreme Government has issued an order abolishing all crosses and decorations conferred for services during civil war, and permitting only such as have been conferred by foreign Powers, or in service of Mexico during the civil war. The Government has also issued a decree to suppress the order of the Order of the Virgin, a sect which has been doing much mischief in the country.

Commodore Reyhard has, we perceive, been dismissed from the Mexican service for having exceeded his leave of absence without leave. The Government has also issued a decree that no one shall be permitted to serve in the Government during any year.

The Government has ordered five hundred coats of mail for the use of the garrison at Durango—no doubt to protect the effeminate Mexicans from the arrows of the Apache and Comanche warriors.

Among the decrees promulgated we notice one relative to the Theatre; and another prescribing the dress to be worn by the Judges of the Supreme Court; a third prohibiting business during holidays; a fourth creating an industrial fund with principals and subordinate agents to be paid the Government, and many others, most of which are exceedingly frivolous.

The town of Huajuap, in Jalisco, was visited by a terrible freshet on the 31st June, by which the suburbs were completely devastated, and a large number of houses were swept away. Twenty-three dead bodies had already been found.

The ravages of the Indians still continue in the States of Durango and Zacatecas, and the lands were being rapidly deserted. It is stated that the army is not yet sufficiently organized to undertake the defence of the country from the savages, and that extraordinary measures must be taken. The Governor of the State of Zacatecas has ordered a general enlistment of all males between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, and has ordered the formation of guerrilla corps in Fresnillo, Sombrerete, Nieves, and Masami.

A German and a poor Swiss traveller in the neighborhood of Rio Frio became destitute of means to continue their voyage, and received from a charitable German one dollar and some old clothes. For this wretched plunder he was foully assassinated and stripped. When found, the body of the deceased was pierced by no less than sixteen wounds. Three laborers were arrested on suspicion, and, seized with terror, they confessed their crime. The details of this murder are absolutely too horrible for publication. Meanwhile the stage coach continues regularly to be robbed, and the lives of the passengers are exposed to be committed with impunity.

The Count Roussier de Boulbon has arrived in Mexico, and been introduced to the President.

An army of grasshoppers has made its appearance on the northern confines of Guatemala and extended into Mexico as far as Oajaca. It is about three leagues long by half a league broad, and travels at the rate of twelve miles a day. It has already traversed one hundred and fifty leagues of country, moving during the day and remaining quiet at night and during the cloudy days, keeping near the coast, and never beginning its march until eight or nine o'clock, when the sun is set. Its preferred food is the indigo and corn, and it has not touched the sugar cane. It is described as being from two to two and a half inches long, of a deep yellow color, and having four small wings of the same color. A similar plague took place in 1771, when they invaded Yucatan and the coast of Vera Cruz and New Mexico in formidable numbers.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

At the election to be held in Maryland on the first Wednesday of November the following officers are to be chosen:

Governor, Comptroller of the Treasury, Commissioner of Lotteries, two Commissioners of Public Works, six Members of Congress, State Senators from eleven counties, Members of the House of Delegates, County Commissioners, Sheriffs, Surveyors, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and Supervisors of Roads.

The Governor is to be elected for the term of four years, and at the time of election must be a resident of the district which is composed of St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, and Howard counties and Baltimore city. The Commissioners of Public Works are also to be elected for the term of four years—one by Baltimore city, and the other by the Western District, composed of Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Washington, and Allegany counties. All other officers, Senators excepted, are to be chosen for the term of two years.

(Baltimore American.)

TIFZ INDIANS.—Speaking of the condition of the Indian tribes the Union says:

"The United States has regarded them as under its sovereign warship and tutorage. Her statute books are replete with laws for their protection, and her Indian Department and military power on the frontiers are employed to enforce those laws. That this benevolent policy will be rigidly enforced by President Pierce—who seeks their admission to every just and practical right—to the setting apart further colonies of refuge for them, where they may dwell and develop themselves under their own laws, and reach to respectability in arts, labor, letters, and religion, we have assurances of the highest moral weight, and cannot be mistaken."

A FEARFUL ACCOUNT.—Mr. EVERETT, late Secretary of State, is generally known as a gentleman of extensive information, and one who will not "speak without book" on important subjects involving statistical facts. From a computation of his it appears that the use of alcoholic beverages cost the United States directly, in ten years, \$120,000,000; has burnt or otherwise destroyed \$5,000,000 worth of property; has destroyed 300,000 lives; sent 250,000 to prison and 100,000 children to the poor-house; caused 1,500 murders and 5,000 suicides; and has bequeathed to the country 1,000,000 orphan children.

SHEEP-RISING IN NEW MEXICO.—We give the following statement, on the authority of a gentleman well known to us, showing what may now be done in the business of sheep raising in New Mexico:

SENOR IGNACIO MIERA, of Alconides, on the Del Norte, about forty miles south from Santa Fe, sold this year to Mr. B. B. Moore, of New York, the product of a flock of 1,000 ewes for something like \$22,000. His ewes yielded him over 1,800 lambs, for which he got \$1.75 a head when nine months old. The actual cost of putting these lambs into market can be known only by taking into view the average annual expense of keeping up his whole flock of sheep, and the cost of the lambs, if set down at \$300, would be overated. There is now probably no part of the United States of equal extent which is so well adapted to sheep-husbandry as New Mexico.

(St. Louis Intelligencer.)

THREE YOUNG MEN DROWNED.—The Snow Hill (Md.) Shield states that on the 24th ultimo three young men, John Maddux, James Richardson, and Joshua Richardson, (the two latter sons of Mr. Jephtha Richardson,) whilst bathing in Atkinson's mill pond, near Nantuxague Furnace, were drowned. It appears they could not swim, and Maddux getting beyond his depth, one of the Richardson, in attempting to rescue him, also got into deep water, where he likewise got beyond his depth, and all three met a watery grave.

THE COST OF WAR.

The following comments on the cost of a war with Russia are from the London Times. Though intended more particularly to represent the great state that England has in maintaining peace in Europe, the comments also have a general application, and will suit this quarter nearly as well as England. It is all very well to talk of the glory of war, but the cost of war is a consideration of infinitely greater importance, though its consideration has been incurred and its magnitude forced into upon the public attention. [The masses little feel it, and don't think of it at all.]—Ladger.

By way of set-off against the novelty, the excitement, the enterprise, the popularity, and the possible glory of a war with Russia, let us just sit down and count the cost. We could shut up the naval power of Russia in the Black Sea and the Baltic by costly fleets at both stations; steam always up, and wind and water always having their way. We could easily enable Turkey to make a desperate fight by enormous subsidies. We could protect our commerce from Yankee privateers and other free-and-easy gentlemen who could take out letters of marque from Russia, by a recurrence to the old system of merchantmen sailing like wild geese, in flights, with a frigate or two leading the way. We could suspend the whole foreign commerce of Russia by a process which would double the price of our corn, hemp, and tallow. We could engage half the continent on our side of the quarrel by surrendering every other question of honor, duty, or interest we happen to have with each separate State. We could prolong the war indefinitely by another national debt. We could stop it at our pleasure by allowing Russia to take all she wants, with a little over for demurrage. With proportionate bribes we could secure the concurrence of other nations.

On the other hand, all the nations of Europe would be bankrupt, their principal creditors being in this metropolitan. Their manufactures and commerce would be ruined, to the injury of those who consume what they make and make for them in return. We are all so bound together that it is hard to say whether material consequences we should suffer more by victory or by defeat. It is our unhappiness to have the largest stake in peace of all nations on the face of the earth, and so long as we stick to that game we are sure to win. The most orthodox war ever fought is only an Irishman's row, a game of cracked skulls and bloody noses, very amusing to those whose clothing is of little value and whose natural temperament is rather hard, but far from amusing to a gentleman who has paid five guineas for his coat, and whose face is susceptible of contusions. There is not a point in which that immense glass house which we call the British Empire is not liable to damage. "A man that bath children," says Bacon, "hath given pledges to fortune." We have children; we have colonies, we have dependencies, we have ships, we have investments, loans, railways, private debts, all over the world. By dint of hard peace-making we manage to keep our creditors in tolerable order. They pay, as an omnibus horse does its work, by the momentum of its misery; by being kept in harness, well up, and continually fogged. Once give them the opportunity of war, and that general dissolution of morals that is sure to ensue, and every quarter-day will add to your difficulties. All this, of course, is very extraneous to the real merits of the present question. Those merits we do not here discuss. But you have known people who in private life went to law, or rather related actions, when the right was most clearly on their side, and when the verdict was given accordingly, but who nevertheless lost thereby both in purse and in fame, having to suffer much annoyance, to pay large costs, and to incur also the reputation of being litigious and troublesome fellows. That which happens in the regular and genial atmosphere of English society, and under the pure and impeccable administration of English justice, may easily happen in the society, and forum, and arena of nations, viz. that the prosecution of the justest quarrel may entail a martyr's obituary and cross."

FROM PORT LARAME.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REPUBLICAN.

PORT LARAME, JULY 28, 1853.

The emigration this season has been larger than was expected. Up to this time there has passed about six thousand emigrants, twenty-three thousand cattle, one hundred and fifty thousand head of horses, and a great number of sheep, and a large number of men. The weather and rain, cattle have gotten along finely. We hear of no sickness, and I suppose there never were as many persons travelling the same distance who were so healthy.

A little difficulty occurred a few days since with the Indians. Opposite the Fort, across the Platte, there is a ferry. On the other side of the Platte, near the ferry, a party of Sioux, of the Minneconcans band, had pitched their camp, and were waiting for the emigrants to pass, and seized with terror, they confessed their crime. The details of this murder are absolutely too horrible for publication. Meanwhile the stage coach continues regularly to be robbed, and the lives of the passengers are exposed to be committed with impunity.

The Count Roussier de Boulbon has arrived in Mexico, and been introduced to the President.

An army of grasshoppers has made its appearance on the northern confines of Guatemala and extended into Mexico as far as Oajaca. It is about three leagues long by half a league broad, and travels at the rate of twelve miles a day. It has already traversed one hundred and fifty leagues of country, moving during the day and remaining quiet at night and during the cloudy days, keeping near the coast, and never beginning its march until eight or nine o'clock, when the sun is set. Its preferred food is the indigo and corn, and it has not touched the sugar cane. It is described as being from two to two and a half inches long, of a deep yellow color, and having four small wings of the same color. A similar plague took place in 1771, when they invaded Yucatan and the coast of Vera Cruz and New Mexico in formidable numbers.

FROM NEW GRANADA.

We have files of the Aspinwall Courier to July 19. The fire at Cruces destroyed forty-seven buildings. Several natives have been arrested on suspicion of having set the fire. During the fire a box containing \$5,000 in sovereigns was stolen from the agency of Messrs. Hentado & Co.

The accounts from Bogota show a bad state of affairs. The mob are in the ascendancy and have pretty much their own way. Among the atrocities committed was the assassination of Antonio Part, his house, street and lot on the 18th ultimo. On the 6th of June there was another riot, in the course of which Dr. Florentino Gonzalez and several others were dangerously injured by the mob. Gen. Herrera endeavored to call out the troops, but Gen. Melo much preferred his movements. President Obando has just taken the command of the army. Vice President Obando followed suit. Gen. Lopez left the Executive seat. Jose Maria Plata has been appointed Governor of Bogota. All accounts agree that the country is in a very unsettled state; and it is thought there will be a desperate effort to defeat the ratification of the new constitution, which would take place on the 1st of September next.

(Boston Traveller.)

A SUICIDE'S CLAIM.—A Western Pennsylvania company have set up a claim to the whole of the Western Reserve of Ohio, under a grant from Connecticut, alleged to have been made after the year 1792, when Charles II. granted to that colony a patent for the Reserve. In 1795, it will be remembered, she sold the Reserve to another company, relinquishing all claim to jurisdiction over the territory to the United States in 1800. These Pennsylvania parties to legal action to the General Land Office to make them to them patents for all the Reserve! The office replied, we learn from parties interested in the "speculation," that the Government, never having had a claim to or jurisdiction over that territory, cannot entertain the application; and that the State of Connecticut is the party to whom the Pennsylvania company must look for redress, if they really have rights involved in the case.—Evening Star.

DEADLY ACCIDENT.—John Hawthorn, a freeman on board the steamboat Cataline, at New York, on Friday, took a seat under the cylinder, when the swell, caused by the steamboat North America passing by, moved the wheels of the Cataline, bringing down the piston, and instantly crushing him to death.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.—The Rockville Journal announces that the Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia, will deliver the annual address before the Agricultural Society of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 5th day of September.

John Shawney and Joseph Dodge were executed at St. Louis on the 23d ultimo for the murder of two Indians on the plains, some time during last summer.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JULY 30, 1853.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the six per cent. stocks of the United States of the loan authorized by the act of 28th January, 1847, and redeemable the 31st of December, 1857, and of the loan authorized by the act of 31st March, 1848, and redeemable 30th of June, 1858, that this Department is prepared to purchase, at any time between the date hereof and the 1st day of December next, to the extent of the sum of five millions of dollars of the said stocks, in the manner and on the terms hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

In case of any contingent competition, within the amount stated, preference will be given in the order of time in which the said stocks may be offered. The certificates, duly assigned to the United States, must be transmitted to this Department; upon the receipt whereof a price will be paid, compounded of the following particulars:

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